की दर से निर्यात शुल्क लगाया गया था। वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान लौह अयस्क पर भी 5 प्रतिशत की दर से निर्यात शुल्क लगाया गया था। वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान असबाब और मादक पेय जैसी मदों को छोड़कर शेष माल पर आयात शुल्क की अधिकतम दर घटाकर 65 प्रतिशत कर दी गई। किन्तु, लौह अयस्क तथा बिना पालिश वाले ग्रेनाइट पर कोई निर्यात शुल्क नहीं था। कतिपय तैयार चमड़े पर निर्यात शुल्क 5 प्रतिशत था। खालों तथा चमड़ियों और तैयार चमड़े को छोड़कर किसी भी अन्य मद पर वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान निर्यात शुल्क नहीं था।

(ङ) उन सभी मदों की सूची बताना संभव नहीं है जिन पर इस अवधि में अधिकतम न्यूनतम आयात शुल्क लगे हों पूरे ब्यौरे सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ में उपलब्ध हैं और शुल्कों के निर्धारण से संबंधित संगत अधिसूचनाएं समय-समय सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। मोटेतौर पर, तैयार उपभोग के माल पर अधिकतम आयात शुल्क लगाया गया। इनमें शामिल हैं-- मोटर वाहन, कतिपय रसायन, कतिपय टैक्सटाइल फाइबर तथा यार्न, इलेक्ट्रानिक सामान आदि। आयात शुल्क से पूर्णतः छूट प्राप्त मदों में शामिल हैं--उर्वरक, कतिपय औषधियां तथा चिकित्सा उपस्कर, मुद्रित पुस्तकें, आदि।

Animal session of ESCAP

6774. SHRIMATI BASANTl SARMA:
DR. SHRIKANT
RAMCHANDRA JICKHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outcome of the 50th Annual Session of ESCAP;

(b) what is the detailed text of the Delhi Declaration on strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia and Pacific towards the 21st century;

(c) whether the 51st Annual Session of ESCAP has been held;

(d) whether any review has been made regarding the extent to which the Delhi Declaration ha$_g$ been implemented; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The 50th Annual Session of ESCAP deliberated broadly on three thematic areas i.e, Regional Economic Cooperation. Environment and Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Social Development. The Commission also deliberated on the those topic "Infrastructure development as key to economic growth and Regional Economic Cooperation. The Commissiori[1] considered nine Resolutions which were adopted during the Session, the most important being the "Delhi Declaration on Strengths ining Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific towards the Twenty-first-century".

(b) Detailed text of the Delhi Declaration is at the Annexure. *[See* Appendix 17ft, Annexure-No. 143].

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) and (e) An ESCAP Expert Group Meeting was held in New Delhi between 10-12tb April to suggest specific measures for the successful implementation of the Delhi Declaration. The 51st Session of ESCAP adopted a Resolution entitled "Implementation of the Delhi Declaration on Strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation in the Asia and the Pacific towards the Twenty-first Century". A copy of the resolution is at Annexure, *[See* Appendix 173, Annexure No. 143].

Production of Wheat and Rice

6775. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total production of wheat and rice during 1994-95:

(b) quantum of surplus wheat and rice during the year; and

(c) what portion of this surplus foodgrains was exported to China and commodities imported in lieu thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The likely production in 1994-95 is 60.18 million tonnes of wheat and 81.02 million tonnes of rice.

(b) Central Pool Stocks on 1-4-95 were 8.72 million tonnes of wheat and 18.08 million tonnes of rice as against buffer stock norms of 3.7 million tonnes and 10.8 million tonnes of wheat and rice respectively.

(c) There have been no exports of wheat and rice to China in 1994-95 (April-February).

Threat to invoke special-301 by *USA*

6776. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
-SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gooverment's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "US invoke special 301 threat again" appearing in the Indian Express dated 1st May, 1995 wherein it has been stated that US has threatened the country to invoke special 301 for its failure to pass the new patent laws in Parliament;

(b) if so, what are the other facts in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the US threat and the steps taken to meet that,threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The USTR has retained India on the Priority Watch List under Section 301 of the US Trade Act, Brazil, Greece, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the EC and South Korea also figure on this list. The USTRs announcement states that the US expects continued progress by all countries in meeting its concerns which includes raising the level of intellectual property protection at least to TRIPs standards, as quickly as possible.

(c) The Priority Watch List is, not a category created by US law but an administrative practice.. No legally compelling consequences for the US administration flow from this categorisation, Government has noted the US decision. It has been conveyed to the US authorities that such matters should be resolved multilaterally and that unilateral trade measures would not be consistent with the obligation of Member countries under the WTO Agreement.

Advise to Indian Exporters to keep dollar earnings abroad

6777. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conse quent upon deceleration in dollar inflows Government are considering to advise Indian exporters to keep their dollar earnings or some more time abroad;

(b) whether the proposed liberalisa tion of joint ventures abroad will also be affected adversely; and

(c) if so, the facts and details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do Hot, arise.

Export of Unnai Medicines

6778. SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL *alias* MEEM AFZAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value of Unani Medicines exported to foreign countries during the period 1994-95?